

5) $g(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$
 B و A ثابتان اختياريان
 اعتماداً على الشروط

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(0) &= 0 \\ g'(0) &= \frac{\lambda}{7} \int_0^T g(t) dt \\ g'(1) &= -\frac{\lambda}{7} \int_0^T g(t) dt \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

(5) $g(0), g'(0)$ من أجل
 $g(0) = A \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(1) &= B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x \\ B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x &= \frac{\lambda}{7} \int_0^T g(t) dt \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

من أجل $x=1$ $A=0$ ونحصل

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= B \sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x \\ g'(1) &= B \sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$B \sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda} = -\frac{\lambda}{7} \int_0^T g(t) dt \quad (8)$$

نقسم (8) و (7)
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \frac{\sin \sqrt{\lambda} x}{\cos \sqrt{\lambda} x} = -1$

$$\tan \sqrt{\lambda} x = -\sqrt{\lambda} \quad (9)$$

لأن $n=1, 2, \dots$ القيم الخاصة
 من أجل λ هي

مثال 5

أوجد القيم الخاصة والتتابع الخاصة للمعادلة
 $g(x) = \lambda \int_0^T k(x, t) g(t) dt$ (1)
 على أن

$$k(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2-t}{2} x & 0 \leq t \leq x < T \\ \frac{2-x}{2} t & x < T \leq t \leq T \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$(3) \quad g(x) = \lambda \int_0^x \frac{2-t}{2} t g(t) dt + \lambda \int_x^T \frac{2-t}{2} x g(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= -\frac{\lambda}{7} \int_0^T t g(t) dt + \lambda \frac{2-x}{2} x g(x) \\ &+ \lambda \int_x^T \frac{2-t}{2} g(t) dt - \lambda \frac{2-x}{2} x g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad g'(x) = -\frac{\lambda}{7} \int_0^T t g(t) dt + \lambda \int_x^T \frac{2-t}{2} g(t) dt$$

$$g''(x) = -\frac{\lambda}{7} x g(x) - \lambda \frac{2-x}{2} g(x)$$

$$g''(x) = -\frac{\lambda}{7} x g(x) + \lambda x g(x) - \lambda g(x)$$

$$g''(x) = -\lambda g(x) \quad (5)$$

$$g''(x) + \lambda g(x) = 0$$

معادلات هيرميتية من الدرجة الثانية

المعادلة المميزة

$$\rho^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \rho^2 = -\lambda$$

$$\rho^2 = \lambda i^2 \Rightarrow \rho^2 = -\lambda i^2$$

$$= x \sin y \int_0^\pi y \sin y \, dy$$

$$= 2\pi (x \sin y)$$

$$K(x, y) = \int_0^\pi K_1(x, y) K_2(y, y) \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^\pi x \sin y (y \sin y + \cos y) \, dy$$

$$= 2\pi x \left[\sin y \int_0^\pi y \sin y \, dy + \int_0^\pi \sin y \cos y \, dy \right]$$

$$= 2\pi x \sin y \int_0^\pi y \sin y \, dy$$

$$= (2\pi)^2 (x \sin y)$$

$$K_n(x, y) = \int_0^\pi K_{n-1}(x, y) K(y, y) \, dy$$

$$= (2\pi)^{n-1} (x \sin y)$$

PR: (3) as per condition in

$$P(x, y, \lambda) = x \sin y + \cos x + (\lambda 2\pi) x \sin y + (\lambda 2\pi)^2 x \sin y + \dots + (\lambda 2\pi)^n x \sin y + \dots$$

$$P(x, y, \lambda) = \cos x + x \sin y \left[1 + \lambda 2\pi + (\lambda 2\pi)^2 + \dots + (\lambda 2\pi)^n + \dots \right]$$

$$|\lambda 2\pi| < 1$$

$$P(x, y, \lambda) = \cos x + \frac{x \sin y}{1 - \lambda 2\pi}$$

$$\lambda \sin y \cos x + \cos x + \cos x$$

$$B = 1$$

$$g_n(x) = \sin(\lambda_n x)$$

$$g(x) = ax + b + \lambda \int_0^\pi (x \sin y + \cos x) g(y) \, dy$$

$$P(x, y, \lambda) = \cos x + x \sin y$$

$$g(x) = ax + b + \lambda \int_0^\pi P(x, y, \lambda) \cdot g(y) \, dy$$

$$P(x, y, \lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^n K_{n+1}(x, y)$$

$$= K_1(x, y) + \lambda K_2(x, y) + \lambda^2 K_3(x, y) + \dots + \lambda^n K_{n+1}(x, y)$$

$$K(x, y) = x \sin y + \cos x$$

$$K_1(x, y) = K(x, y) = x \sin y + \cos x$$

$$K_2(x, y) = \int_0^\pi K_1(x, y) K(y, y) \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^\pi (x \sin y + \cos x) (y \sin y + \cos y) \, dy$$

$$= x \sin y \int_0^\pi y \sin y \, dy + x \int_0^\pi \sin y \cos y \, dy + \cos x \int_0^\pi y \sin y \, dy + \cos x \int_0^\pi \cos y \, dy$$

$$g(x) = ax + b + \lambda \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\cos x + \frac{x \sin y}{1 - 2\lambda\pi} \right) (ay + b) dy$$

$$= ax + b + \frac{\lambda}{1 - 2\lambda\pi} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b(1 - 2\lambda\pi) \cos x dy + x \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (ay + b) \sin y dy \right\}$$

$$= ax + b + \frac{\lambda}{1 - 2\lambda\pi} \left[2\pi b(1 - 2\lambda\pi) \cos x + x \left(- (ay + b) \cos y \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} y \cos y dy \right]$$

$$= ax + b + \frac{\lambda}{1 - 2\lambda\pi} \left[(1 - 2\lambda\pi) 2\pi b \cos x \right.$$

$$\left. - x((a\pi + b) - (-a\pi + b)) \right]$$

$$= ax + b + \frac{\lambda}{1 - 2\lambda\pi} \left[(1 - 2\lambda\pi) 2\pi b \cos x - x(-2a\pi) \right]$$

$$= \frac{ax}{1 - 2\lambda\pi} + 2\lambda\pi b \cos x + b$$

13 , 12 , 11 'ami
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